

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

## BOSTONIAN BRINGS SCROLLS CHINESE EMPRESS PAINTED

B. Atwood Robinson Has Art Relics That Were Among the Last of the Late Dowager Did for Anyone.

## SPLENDID MARKET

Americans Are Not Developing Quarter of Trade in Big Kingdom That Awaits Them, He Declares.

"Long Life" and "Happiness" are the titles of two scrolls painted by the late Empress Dowager of China and sent by a high official to B. Atwood Robinson of Boston on the eve of his departure from China a few weeks ago. Mr. Robinson, who has arrived, is president of the Sub-Target Gun Company of Boston, was in China for several weeks and had business relations with the government officials of the empire and its various provinces. The Empress Dowager heard of Mr. Robinson, painted the scrolls, and sent them to him as a token of his visit.

The scrolls are 5½ by 3½ feet in size. On a heavy linen body of fine texture are painted backgrounds of orange. In the center of these grounds are carmine squares upon which the Chinese symbols of "long life" and "happiness" are painted in India ink. The scrolls are highly treasured by Mr. Robinson, both because they are the handiwork of the Empress Dowager herself and were probably among the last, if not the very last gifts by her to an American before her sudden death a few days later. Mrs. Robinson is the possessor of a hand-embroidered silk mandarin cloak, the gift of a government official.

### Great Opportunity There.

Now is the time for Americans to go to China with their industries. The opportunity at present is great for that country is favorably disposed toward us and receives our industries with open arms. While at one time it was almost impossible for me to do anything in China, I have now succeeded in establishing a factory for our concern at Tsin.

Railroads are being built all over China, opening up provinces in the interior which formerly could be reached only by river steamers. One of these interior provinces, Szechuan, has a population of 70,000,000. Factories are being built everywhere and much American machinery is being installed. Americans are not developing a quarter of the market that awaits them there.

### Officials Grateful.

The action of the United States in returning a portion of the indemnity has aroused the profound gratitude of all Chinese officials. The amount that was returned is being used to educate 200 Chinese in the colleges of the United States. It will not be long before a majority of the official positions will be held by men of American education.

This is fast adding to the favorable regard in which America is held.

The nation is arming itself as a matter of defence only. The Chinese are a peace-loving people, and China will never seek a quarrel with any nation.

All office holders in China are now forbidden to use opium. They are given a certain period to break the habit, and must break it or be discharged. In 10 years the use of opium will be extinct. I saw no drunkards save those of foreign birth.

I have a cup and saucer decorated with the Chinese and American flags of the same make as those presented at Amoy to each sailor of the American battleship fleet now touring the world. Amoy spent nearly \$400,000 in entertaining the fleet. The report that Amoy received the fleet coldly is without foundation.

## PERSONS RESCUED AT EVERETT FIRES

EVERETT—Three fires and as many brave rescues in the Belmont Hill district kept the fire department busy for several hours. The fires were each within a short distance and time of the other. One of the fires necessitated a general alarm. Two babies and a woman were rescued. In all, four houses were badly damaged and two barns destroyed.

### MORSE WRIT EXTENDED.

NEW YORK—C. W. Morse, who is now in the tombs awaiting decision on appeal against the sentence of 15 years imprisonment imposed by Judge Hough, was not brought before the U. S. court on the writ of error granted by Judge Lacombe. The writ of error has been extended until February 1. Morse remains in the tombs.

### MRS. STUART TO READ.

Mrs. Ruth McKinney Stuart will give a reading in Copley Hall Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Boston branch of the American Folk-Lore Society. Mrs. Stuart is a writer as well as a reader. This is her first appearance in Boston for several years.

## HAYTI TRANQUIL; STORM NOT OVER?

Populace Hails New President, But Uncertainty as to General Simon's Attitude Portends More Trouble.

PORT AU PRINCE—All Hayti is seemingly tranquil, but it may prove the calm before the storm. The Haytian soldiers who but 48 hours ago were shouting their "Vive la Presidente Alexis" and preparing to follow his leadership against the insurgents under General Simon have changed their tune. With rifles they are doing guard duty in the streets, while the populace in gala attire cries "Vive la Presidente Legitime" and is making a holiday in celebration of the downfall of one administration and the elevation of another.

But there is a sinister aspect to the situation. Twenty-five miles away the troops of General Simon are closing in on the city.

The fact that the troops protected the deposed president and permitted him to secure a refuge on a foreign warship inflamed the enemies of the late administration. Bands of looters from the outlying sections of the city invaded the business district. Detachments of loyal troops were sent against the mob. Eight men were killed at the first volley and a number wounded. This took the spirit out of the mob and they put up a weak resistance but in the fighting four others were killed.

The trouble was quickly put down and in short time all was tranquility again. General Perdevin has been made military governor of the city.

Ex-President Alexis will be taken to Jamaica on the French cruiser Dugay Trouin. His personal fortune is safe, as most of it is deposited in British and United States financial institutions.

### NO CAUSE FOR INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON—There is no intention on the part of the United States to intervene in Hayti. The deposition of Nord Alexis and the establishment of new provisional government under General Legitime is regarded by the state department officials as purely an internal affair. Disorder in the city of Port au Prince would be sufficient excuse for Commander Hood to take precautionary steps to secure order. General Simon is hurrying to Port au Prince and he will undoubtedly have a strong voice in the formation of the new government. It is asserted that he is a supporter of General Legitime.

### FURNISS IS EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON—The charge against American Minister Henry M. Furniss that he encouraged Nord Alexis to resist to the last in the hope that a clash would come which would necessitate American intervention and possibly result in the annexation of Hayti to the United States, is regarded by the state department as without foundation. Furniss, who is a negro, is well thought of by the state department, and is an experienced diplomat. He has been in constant communication with the department, and, knowing the sentiment here, officials of the department believe that he would be the last to entertain such ideas.

## HELEN KELLER AIDS A SALE FOR BLIND

Among the opportunities which the public of Boston has for helping the blind is that which is presented by the sale at 383 Boylston street of the product of the Massachusetts Industries for the Blind, in connection with which a reception has been arranged for this afternoon by the Massachusetts commission for the blind and the Perkins institution.

Miss Helen Keller, formerly a member of the commission, in a letter to Mrs Charles F. F. Campbell, superintendent of the industrial department, accepting an invitation to this reception, expresses pleasure that the articles which the blind have produced at the workshops and at their homes continue to attract the public. She says that by purchasing the beautiful and desirable things on sale at the salesroom, people will be giving the sightless what they want most—employment.

"Nothing is so terrible to those whom the dark holds in thrall as lack of profitable work. No holiday is welcome unless it brings them the sense of having worked to a good purpose. I am sure that people who visit the shop will see that the blind have earned their holiday, and I trust that your appeal will not be in vain."

## MATHEWS POINTS OUT BOSTON NEED

John L. Mathews, whose contributions to magazines and the daily press on commercial and industrial development have attracted much attention and who after a thorough study of the waterways of this country has now in Boston. He says that it is the inevitable tendency of western trade to seek other outlets than Boston, especially by the gulf ports and Montreal.

In speaking of Boston's future and its relations to inland waterways, Mr. Mathews points out the necessity of developing a richer "buying back" country, and high class manufactures depending on skilled labor.

## One of the Busiest Spots In the World, New York's City Hall Park



## STANDARD OPPOSES TARIFF CHANGES, SAYS ARCHBOLD

Witness in Federal Suit Confident He Will Leave Stand Before Today's Session Ends.

## NOTES OF PURCHASE

WASHINGTON—John D. Archbold put the Standard Oil Company on record today as opposed to "tariff tinkering" in one of the most sensational bits of testimony gleaned from the present hearing of the federal dissolution suit.

In subscribing to the conditions which make it impossible for the Russian oil producers to compete with the Standard Oil Company's product in the United States, the witness averred that the clash would come which would necessitate American intervention and possibly result in the annexation of Hayti to the United States, is regarded by the state department as without foundation. Furniss, who is a negro, is well thought of by the state department, and is an experienced diplomat. He has been in constant communication with the department, and, knowing the sentiment here, officials of the department believe that he would be the last to entertain such ideas.

Showing solicitude for the efforts of the federal attorney to lay bare the intricate mechanism of the mysterious Pacific Coast Oil Company, long since absorbed by the trust, under the name of the Standard Oil Company of California, the witness produced a memorandum purporting to show the gradual increase of that corporation's capital stock.

### Paid \$761,000 for Company.

The Standard Oil Company purchased the Pacific Coast Oil Company in 1900 for \$761,000," began Mr. Archbold. "At that time it had a capital of \$1,000,000. In 1902 the capitalization was increased to \$3,000,000. In 1903 it was further increased to \$6,000,000, and in 1903 the capital was raised to \$16,000,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$25,000,000 and the name changed to the Standard Oil Company of California."

Attorney Kellogg established that the export phase of the oil industry has decreased from 70 per cent in 1870 to 19 per cent today. This was to controvert Mr. Archbold's contention that the Standard Oil Company was responsible for the development of export trade by the surmounting of "hazardous" obstacles.

At this juncture James A. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, walked into the court room and seated himself among counsel for the defense. He is scheduled to succeed Mr. Archbold in the witness chair.

### Tariff Mentioned.

The tariff question was brought into the limelight. Mr. Archbold had said the Standard Oil Company did buy some Roumanian oil. Mr. Kellogg wanted to know whether the Standard Oil Company paid duty on oil to England, France, Germany and Italy. Mr. Archbold admitted that it did not. "You don't ship any oil to Russia, do you?"

"In spite of the prohibitive tariff, we manage to get a little in," answered Mr. Archbold.

"All this talk about the Standard Oil Company being favored by the tariff regulations all bosh," said the witness enthusiastically. "Whenever the European countries admit American oil free, they are given the same privilege. I don't see that anything in the world looks fairer. They can make their own conditions."

Reverting again to the domestic trade,

## STRAUS FAVERS U.S. COMPENSATING INJURED WORKERS

Secretary of Labor Believes Government Should Aid Labor by Adopting Employers' Liability System.

## PRaise FOR ALIENS

WASHINGTON—"The U. S. bureau of labor is making a careful study of industrial accidents, employers' liability and workingmen's insurance," says Secretary Strauss in his annual report just published. He regards reform in regard to employers' liability one of the great industrial needs of the times, and he puts himself on record in favor of the government aiding in the improvement of the conditions of labor by extending compensation to its disabled employees.

The secretary urgently recommends the adoption of a definite system of positive supervision and regulation of corporations through an administrative office, urging that such a system is constructive not destructive. Through this office it would be possible to publish important facts as to corporate operations, at the same time properly safeguarding all proper business secrets.

Secretary Strauss believes that the departure of aliens who have acquired wealth in the United States, to spend it abroad, is not bad, from an American business point of view. These people take with them, he says, American ideals, American tastes and American requirements, which they, consciously or unconsciously, transplant. This view is exploited in his annual report, now published.

"The influence of this emigration," he says, "upon our foreign trade, especially upon our exports, is not inappreciable. The emigrant is a commercial missionary. His desire for many of our manufacturers, with the need of which he has become accustomed, doubtless has contributed to the export of such products, both directly and indirectly, to the country to which he has emigrated."

In this particular the secretary tends to refute the accepted argument against foreign immigration. Secretary Strauss does not maintain that the good done by these "commercial missionaries" over balances the harm, but his idea seem to be that the benefit is of the sort that accumulates.

## CAMBRIDGE AGAIN PROTESTS "L" PLAN

Cambridge citizens again have registered a protest against the plans for subway stations proposed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. This time the protest comes through the medium of the Citizens' Trade Association, which has appointed a committee to appear formally before Mayor Wardwell and emphatically protest.

At the meeting which appointed the committee, speakers in turn attacked every general plan that has yet been presented by the Elevated and then every single station plan was attacked and none of them approved. The Elevated company was not represented at the meeting.

### NAME BAY STATE MAN.

WASHINGTON—"The appointment of Robert G. Valentine of Massachusetts as assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, vice Major Larabee, resigned, was announced today.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

## FEWER REGISTER AT LAW SCHOOL

Registration in the Harvard law school this year shows a slight decrease in the number of students compared with last year. There are 684 students in the school as against 714 a year ago. A decrease of 36 in number of entering students is largely responsible for the falling-off.

The effect of the discouragement put upon the practice of college seniors of spending their fourth year in college in the first year law work is seen in the decrease of some 20 of those ambitious students.

The faculties of both the college and the law school recognize that the inevitable result of such a course is crowding of college work in the first three years, and neglect by the student either of his law work or the various college activities of a man's senior year. And all of these things tend to lessen the value of a man's university training.

The law school 120 colleges and universities now have representatives. Harvard, Yale and Princeton are the leaders of the list.

## EXPERTS TO TALK AT TECHNOLOGY

The bulletin of the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces the following free lectures in Huntington hall:

Dec. 7—"The Charles River Basin Improvements," by Hiram A. Miller, engineer, and William S. Youngman, secretary of the basin commissions.

Dec. 17—"Modern Illuminants and Illumination," by Dr. Louis Bell of Boston.

Jan. 13—"Corrosion of Iron and Methods of Preventing It," by Dr. W. H. Walker of the Institute of Technology.

Jan. 28—"The Future of Electricity," by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz of Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.

The society plans to observe the anniversary of the birth of Darwin in February and other lectures have been engaged to speak later in the season. These include Prof. Charles E. Lucke of Columbia, Prof. Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, and Prof. George E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Solar observatory, Pasadena, Cal.

Sustains Truth of Poem.

Revere Lincoln's statement was part of a denial of a story sent out by Mr. Benjamin, a New York publisher declaring the ride of Paul Revere as narrated in Longfellow's poem to be false to history in nearly every one of its incidents.

The publisher claims to possess a letter written by John Hancock to Elbridge Gerry indicating that they were fully informed of the movements of the British and that there was no need of any ride to spread the "cry of alarm" to every Middlesex village and farm.

He does not deny that Revere made a ride of some kind on the famous 18th of April, but nothing of his sort exploded in the histories. Furthermore, he declares that Revere never claimed to have made such a ride.

### Insists on Historical Fact.

Mr. Lincoln said: "It is immaterial to me whether Revere ever made the ride or not. If it is material to people generally, let them read the history of their country. The New York man does know what he is talking about; Revere Lincoln does. I do not care what the newspapers say upon the subject."

Ernest Lincoln would not permit any view or examination of the documents mentioned by Revere Lincoln as being in the possession of his sisters in their Hingham home. The door bells of the homes of these sisters were repeatedly rung without response.

Edward W. McElveen, city registrar of Boston, who wrote a history of the ride for the Society of Colonial Wars and is an authority on the subject, owing to 15 years study of it, says in speaking of the letter in Mr. Benjamin's possession:

"Mr. Benjamin forgets that for the whole week ending with April 16, 1775, the leaders of the revolutionary movement who were in headquarters at Mr. Clark's house in Lexington were aware that a movement was on foot by the British to capture the supplies at Concord."

### Hancock Letter Explained.

The letter which Mr. Benjamin refers to was sent by Hancock at 9 o'clock on the night of the 18th in answer to a note from Gerry, who had been in conference with others of the committee of safety in Lexington early in the afternoon. On his way home to Cambridge, Gerry met a large body of British on the way toward Lexington and sent the note above mentioned to Hancock.

"Revere was also warned of this patrol. He narrowly escaped arrest at their hands between the Charlestown and Cambridge line, where a tablet has been placed. The letters of the time, the histories, and the old documents all show that Revere made the ride. Long fellow, with poetic license, did make mistakes. He was wrong in putting Revere on the Charlestown shore booted and spurred, waiting for the signals in the church tower. He also made a mistake in getting him to Concord where the embattled farmers stood."

## HALF-FARE CASE TO BE APPEALED

The question of the constitutionality of chapter 530 of the acts of 1908, relative to the carrying of the evening school pupils of the city of Haverhill, over the lines of the Boston and North Street Railway at half fare is now well on its way to the supreme court for a decision.

The payroll for November, 1908, amounted to \$1,018,210.29, while the draft for November of last year was \$1,127,486.49. During the past 11 months City Treasurer Slattery has paid out in salaries and wages \$11,566,261.22, while the money paid out for the same purpose in the first 11 months of last year amounted to \$12,034,405.94.

## BOSTON

## SIXTIETH CONGRESS TO TALK MUCH, BUT MAKE FEW LAWS

Economy Will Be Keynote of Session Owing to \$50,000,000 Excess in Government Accounts This Year.

### LABOR IS PROBLEM

Temperance and Tariff Questions, Naval and Child Labor Bills Will Be Considered by Solons.

WASHINGTON—Plenty of talk, but few laws.

This, in a nutshell, is likely to be the record of the final session of the 60th Congress, which will open next Monday and close March 4. Outside of appropriation bills it is not expected that there will be any very important legislation enacted. Economy will be the watchword, and the appropriations for next year may not run much over \$1,000,000,000.

It will be necessary to skimp a bit, because Uncle Sam has spent nearly \$50,000,000 more than his income since July 1, when his financial year began. Treasury experts figure that the shortage on June 30, 1909, the end of the fiscal year, will be about \$100,000,000. In addition to the regular budget, the only measure calling for the expenditure of much money to go through is the river and harbor bill.

#### No Buildings Bill.

A public building bill having been passed at the last session, there will be none this year. The glittering prizes which it provides are awarded only once in each Congress.

The absorbing issues in the last campaign will be up early and often. These are the labor and temperance questions. The Federation of Labor and similar organizations are going to make the hardest kind of a fight to separate unions from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law and to have modified the practice governing the issuance of injunctions.

Temperance people are lining up to force the passage of the Littlefield bill, which authorizes dry states to prohibit the shipping of liquor into their territory. It is now in the hands of the House judiciary committee.

#### Oratory on Tariff.

Tariff, it is expected, will be the oratorical Marathon of the session. No bill will be presented at this session, but the inquiry conducted by the ways and means committee has stirred up great tariff excitement among congressmen and various interests throughout the country. The new tariff law will be passed at the special session to be called by President-elect Taft shortly after the expiration of the 60th Congress. There is bound to be sharp discussion of the national banking laws, and it would not be surprising if some amendments were passed.

A strong sentiment exists in favor of having national bank examiners paid by the government. A vigorous effort will also be made to put more clauses in the law applying to loans made by a national bank to its officers and directors. There will be no general currency legislation. The national monetary commission may report on a few minor points.

#### Warm Naval Contest.

When the naval appropriation bill comes up there is likely to be an unusually warm contest over the expansion of the navy and a thorough ventilation of the recent criticisms of the present methods of battleship construction.

Two other familiar fighting issues are the establishment of postal savings banks and rural package delivery. Bills covering both projects were debated at the last session. The postal savings bank measure is a special order for consideration by the Senate on Dec. 14.

#### Interest in Child Labor.

The fate of the bill against child labor will be watched with interest. It may be taken up before the Christmas holidays.

The Senate has in its calendar, as unfinished business, the bill suspending the operation of the commodity clause of the railroad rate bill, which was recently declared unconstitutional by the circuit court of appeals at Philadelphia, and which is now before the supreme court of the United States for final decision.

On Dec. 16 the Senate by special order will resume consideration of the bill to fix the status of the colored soldiers of the 25th infantry, who were discharged by the President for alleged participation in the Brownsville (Tex.) affair.

**WOMAN LECTURES ON WHEAT.**

Agnes D. Cameron of Alberta, Canada in a recent lecture in Chicago on Canada's greatness in the Northwestern portion declared the annual wheat crop of the territory about Alberta was 2,000,000 bushels and that there were at least 2,000,000 acres on which wheat could be raised. Canada does not realize its importance. It is a country for workers, not dreamers, a country to which the youth of the world will travel in search of fortune.—"Tribune," Chicago.

## Miss Banks Signed for Boston Opera

NEW DRAMATIC SOPRANO FOR THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY.



MARGHERITA NAMARO BANKS, Engaged by Director Henry Russell to Sing This Season.

Miss Margherita Namaro Banks, dramatic soprano, has been engaged by Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera Company, as a prima donna. Miss Banks is a charming young woman of only twenty years. She made her debut in Genoa, Italy, where, as Marguerite in "Faust" she made four appearances. After her debut she went to Milan, and it was there that Mr. Russell heard her sing and was immediately impressed with her voice and acting. Miss

## GIRL OF TWELVE YEARS IS AUTHOR

Poet Riley Compliments Helen K. Sharpe and Says She May Develop Any Degree of Excellence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Helen Kathryn Sharpe, with a book of fiction coming from the press this week, will surely do much to confirm the impression that every Hoosier who is not a politician is an author. Helen Kathryn Sharpe is just 12 years old.

Her book, "Sparkles From a Child's Pen," is being published by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sharpe. It consists of 13 selections, poetry and prose, and gives evidence of remarkable ability for a child of her age. With one exception the illustrations are her work also. The short stories are intended for children, some of the titles being: "Naughty Little Chicks," "A Visit From Santa," "The Rap Doll," and "Baby Ruth."

Her mother believes the girl's writings are inspired. Whenever she has a story to write she says she cannot write fast enough and is afraid she will not get all her story told before she finishes her writing. She says she first sees pictures of everything she writes. The story of which the parents are proudest is called "Golden Sunbeams—An Easter Story." This was printed last Easter by a Baptist publication.

James Whitcomb Riley has written an appreciation of her efforts, saying: "I think her gift is native and in time by her own industry she may develop to any degree of excellence. Give her my wishes for every good thing."

## NEW EXPRESS RATE HEARING IS ASKED

ATTORNEY James F. Jackson has filed a petition to re-open the hearing on express rates, stating that while the American Express Company has changed its rates to conform to the recommendation of the railroad commission it has allowed oppressive rates to remain upon other articles. In other words, it is a hearing upon the graduated scale of the present methods of battleship construction.

Mr. Archbold pointed out that the Standard invariably paid a higher price for the crude product than its competitors and bought all the oil offered, no matter whether or not there was a market for the product.

"In spite of this, the company managed to pay 35 or 40 percent dividends and pile up surpluses," interposed Mr. Kellogg.

"I was speaking of the Lima oil field."

"When a producer doesn't like the price you offer him for his crude oil, he has no recourse, has he?" inquired Attorney Kellogg.

Mr. Archbold said he could find another purchaser, "if he could," or pump it into the Standard Oil tanks and hold it.

**Calls Law Unjust.**

A speech against the injustice of the interstate commerce law followed the inquisitor's efforts to gain light on the relationship between pipe line carrying charges and the price of crude oil.

"It is a practical impossibility to operate a pipe line as a common carrier," said the witness. "The law compels us to operate certain of our pipe lines as common carriers and they are operated as such."

He supposed all losses incurred by the pipe lines were charged off the books of the company in a lump sum.

The hearing then took a recess.

Banks has studied in Milan under well-known master Sebastiano Breda.

Miss Banks and her mother had just arrived in Boston when interviewed by a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. At the request of Mr. Russell, Miss Banks sang a selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and it proved a treat for those present.

#### Mother is a Musician.

Miss Banks is not only a singer, but a concert pianist, having studied for five years under Professor Wilde. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret Banks, is a finished musician, and it was one day when she was playing the piano that she had her daughter, then 17 years old, sing up and down the scale a few times, thereby finding the voice which today is so highly cultivated.

Mrs. Banks, said that she and her daughter chose to come to Boston in preference to remaining in Italy, although Miss Banks could easily have made contracts to sing leading operatic parts in that country. Mrs. Banks gave as a reason that the training available here, now, on account of the Boston Opera Company's school, is just as good as that obtainable in Italy, at the same time the student has protection which she does not get in Italy.

#### Compliment to School.

Miss Banks paid a decided compliment to the opera school as a whole and Mr. Conti and Mr. Menotti, the trainers of the singers, in particular when she said that on witnessing one of the rehearsals of the soloists of the opera school, the showing made by them was far better than she had seen in Italy.

Miss Banks is a California girl, her father being a merchant in Los Angeles.

## URGE TAX ON COAL TO AID MINERS

American Mining Congress Will Be Asked to Favor State Law to Levy Contributions for Relief Fund.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The American Mining Congress is to be asked to go on record as favoring state laws taxing the coal tonnage of each state to provide a fund for relief and pensions to victims of mine accidents. This resolution is favored by Congressman John G. McLeamy.

Up to the beginning of today's session, 559 delegates, representing 37 states and territories, had registered and more are expected.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine workers, led the debate today on the best methods of conserving the national mineral resources of the country.

"Conservation in the coal mining industry" was discussed. C. W. Traer of Chicago, J. B. Zerbo of Cleveland and J. V. Thompson of Uniontown, Pa., taking part.

Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield will formally open the government testing station at Arsenal Park today. Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch of the geological survey, will conduct a number of experiments there.

E. H. Harriman telegraphed, stating that he could not attend. He is mailing a paper which is to be read.

## DR. NORTH ADMITS HE AIDED REVISION

WASHINGTON—With reference to the charge before the ways and means committee of the House that S. N. D. North, present director of the census, on behalf of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers assisted the Senate finance committee in preparing the wool schedules of the Dingley bill, Dr. North said:

"I rendered the hardest service that I know of in my life and merely received compensation therefor. Senator Aldrich felt the necessity for assistance when the tariff matter came up, and asked the Wool Manufacturers' Association to permit me to serve. This they reluctantly did."

Dr. North was not connected with the census bureau at that time.

Senator Aldrich declined to make any statement.

Andrew J. Solis of Boston says:

"I started this whole thing. I was against the Dingley tariff and heard that a certain man was to be made director of the census, for great work he had done in the preparation of the Dingley bill. I thought that he should not have such a position."

Solis asked that the tariff on wool be reduced from 11 to 8 cents a pound.

## SEE NEW BRIBERY IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—The grand jury is continuing its probe of the charges made by Detective Burns, Heney's chief sleuth, that the attorneys of the United Railways Company have tried to bribe his subordinates. The chief evidence so far presented was by John Lawler, who is in the employ of Burns. According to Lawler, he was approached by Luther Brown, head of the United Railways investigation bureau, and offered \$200 to keep a close watch on developments in Burns' office and report thereon.

Lawler alleged that, acting under orders from Burns, he accepted the bribe and produced marked bills which he declared he received from Brown. The latter was subpoenaed as a witness by the grand jury, but he refused to appear.

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## HILL AND CARNEGIE WILL SPEAK AT BIG CONFERENCE

Elaborate Preparations for Second Meeting in Washington to Consider Conservation of Resources.

### HOLD IT ON DEC. 8

WASHINGTON—Elaborate preparations are being made for the second big conservation meeting in Washington. On Dec. 8 the joint conservation conference will be held under the auspices of the national conservation commission in this city, and word has been received from the governors of more than half of the states saying that they expect to be present.

Governors not attending will send representatives of their states. Some 25 national organizations have appointed special conservation committees which will likewise be present. Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill have promised to deliver addresses and the meeting at the Belasco Theater will be opened by President Roosevelt.

The main purpose of the conference is to determine a workable program for some kind of constructive action which will attain the ends aimed at in this movement.

The inventory of natural resources on which the commission has been at work for the past year is now completed and will be ready for this meeting.

It is expected that the early meetings will be attended also by the rivers and harbors congress, the southern commercial congress and several other allied organizations which are planning to hold their sessions in Washington next week. After that the commission will organize in the red room at the Willard Hotel and take up the work of formulating its plans at the Hubbard Memorial Hall.

The work will fall under four general heads, namely, waters, lands, forests and minerals. It is under these heads that the data will come which the conservation commission has been collecting since the famous White House meeting a year ago.

**NICKEL "TEA POT" FAIR COLLECTION**

ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert F. Maddox, an eloquent, has been elected mayor by more than 3,000 votes over James G. Woodward, Democrat.

BOSTON—Word from Washington has

been received at the Charlestown navy yard to paint several warships with "war gray" colored paint.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Stearns Salt & Lumber Co. of Ludington has been fined \$10,000 for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette railroad.

WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Wednesday celebrated the anniversary of their marriage at St. George's in London 22 years ago.

WASHINGTON—A bill will be introduced in the coming Congress for the establishment of a bureau of mines in the department of the interior.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Reverend Ambrose White Vernon has resigned his professorship in Yale to accept the pastorate of the Harvard Congregational church, Brookline, Mass.

PITTSBURG—The International Federation of Sunday Rest Association of America is holding a national meeting here to organize a Lord's Day Alliance of the United States.

The plan is to do away with the familiar registers and to have the passengers place their fares in this nickel case. When the nickel passed through the slot it hits a bell and registers. If the passenger hands the conductor a coin of a larger denomination the conductor changes it, hands all the change to the passenger, who in turn takes a nickel from the pile and slides it in the nickel slot.

This plan has been in operation in Canadian cities for a considerable time, but it attracted as much attention here as did the transfers once used hereabouts, with pictures of all sorts and conditions of men. The conductor selected a picture which looked the most like the person asking for a transfer and punched a hole next to it, as a precaution against having the transfer used by a short man with side whiskers instead of a tall man with eyeglasses.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—By the will of

the late J. Harvey Treat the New England Historic Genealogical Society receives \$10,000 and Harvard University the residue of the estate after the payment of a charge of appropriating \$50,000 of the institution's funds for his own use.

LAUDS GERMANY'S CARE OF CHILDREN

At the meeting of physicians interested in child labor agitation held in Ware Hall, Fenway, President Charles W. Eliot gave a brief sketch of the aims of the recently organized Massachusetts Child Labor Association.

Germany, he declared, was far in advance of this country, both in the matters of restrictive legislation on child labor and technical training. He cited the example of Munich, in which city he said that there are 60 trade schools. When the child works during school years the municipality closely supervises the hours and nature of the labor.

**JAPANESE FISHING BOATS ARE LOST**

TOKIO—Between 300 and 400 Japanese fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in the sinking of a number of small fishing boats in Wednesday's typhoon off Hatsu island. Thirty-five fishing boats are already known to have been wrecked and many others are missing.

**TAXATION BURDEN HEAVY.**

The King of Prussia demands an increase in taxes. A permanent addition of at least \$500,000,000 a year is asked. That is a considerable levy against a population of 37,000,000. It will mean about \$1.38 a head, and, as the people are not paying \$1.80 a head in direct taxes to the state, the total will rise to \$3.18. The public debt of the kingdom amounts to about \$53,500 a head, and the yearly charges on it are \$2.25 a head.

New York Tribune.

# Leading Events in Athletic World—New Yachting Rules

## MANY ATHLETIC GAMES PLANNED FOR EXPOSITION

Leading Colleges of Country Are Invited to Send Track Teams and Crews to Compete for Valuable Prizes.

### BALLOONS TO RACE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Negotiations are on to bring Cornell, Yale and Harvard rowing crews to Seattle during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next summer. It is planned to hold at least one regatta on Lake Washington each month during the exposition, which opens June 1 and closes October 16. All arrangements have been made for a series of races between California, Stanford and the University of Washington and Wisconsin and other middle west colleges have also been asked to send crews.

It is planned to make the rowing regattas a feature of the sports during the fair and big prizes will be offered to bring out the Cornell, Harvard and Yale crews. The exposition management will submit a proposition to the three eastern colleges and will make any reasonable arrangements to carry out the plan.

Lake Washington and Lake Union, both bordering on the exposition grounds, offer exceptional advantages for these big races. An ideal course can be laid out and it is estimated that thousands of people would come from all parts of the United States to witness the races.

#### Track Games to be Held.

The arrangements have been concluded for the track meet of all Pacific coast colleges and high schools in Seattle during the exposition. While the dates have not been definitely set the colleges and schools of the Pacific coast have agreed to hold their 1909 championship games in Seattle and the arrangement of the schedule will be made early in January.

It is also planned to bring the annual army and navy championship games to Seattle. Negotiations were opened on this matter some weeks ago and favorable assurance has been received by the exposition management that the plan can be carried out.

Another big feature of the sporting program will be the international balloon races. Representatives of various aeroplane clubs are now in Seattle concluding the arrangements which will bring airships, balloons and aeroplanes to Seattle from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries.

Seattle has also secured the annual championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union.

### EXETER TO HAVE A HOCKEY TEAM

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy proposes to have a hockey team this year. Up to this fall there has not been any available place for a rink, but now that the new campus has been completed and the other contests have been moved from the old field, it leaves an ideal situation for a rink suitable to the needs of the school. Great interest is being taken by the students and a strong team is assured.

While there may not be a game with Andover Academy this year, a number of teams will be organized to play among themselves, and if a strong enough team can be made up before the end of the season, a school team will be organized to play against the representatives of some of the other schools and colleges. Andover has had a school team ever since the opening of Brothers Field and the students here are already looking forward to annual contests with their Andover rival in this branch of athletics.

### MICHIGAN HAS BASKETBALL FIVE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The complete basketball schedule for the University of Michigan varsity five is as follows: Jan. 9, M. A. C. at Lansing; 16, Oberlin at Ann Arbor; Feb. 27, O. S. U. at Columbus; 13, open, probably Detroit; M. C. A.; March 6, O. S. U. at Ann Arbor; 20, M. A. C. at Ann Arbor.

During past winters Michigan has always had her inter-class games, but this is the first year that a varsity team has been organized. The five is coached by Cornelius, an assistant in Waterman gymnasium, who came to Ann Arbor from the University of Pennsylvania several years ago. The team has not yet been picked and no reduction in the squad will be made until after the holidays, when the final practice before the opening of the season will take place.

#### MOORE TO CAPTAIN WESLEYAN.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Arthur C. Moore, '10, of Columbus, Ind., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University football team of 1909. He has played tackle and end since entering college. He is 21 years old and 6 feet 2 inches tall.

#### AMHERST FRESHMEN WIN.

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College freshmen won Wednesday's cross-country run for the Whitcomb cups, beating the sophomores by the score of 103 points to 87. The course was from Pratt field to Plainville and return, a distance of six miles. The time was 31m. 50s.

HOPES TO LEAD HIS EIGHT TO VICTORY AT NEW LONDON.



CAPT. W. R. SEVERANCE,  
Captain of Harvard Varsity Crew.

### SWIMMING TEAM NOW IN TRAINING FOR ITS MATCHES

Candidates at University of Pennsylvania Now Preparing for Contests—Chances for Championship Good.

### PLAN EASTER TRIP

PHILADELPHIA—George Kistler, coach of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team, is now busy getting his candidates into condition for the coming races, which will begin just before the Christmas recess and not end until after the Easter vacation. The men are practising three times a week in the gymnasium pool, and by the performances of several of them in the bi-monthly meets, will be in excellent condition for the coming season.

Coach Kistler has arranged a very attractive schedule for the team, which will include the usual Western trip during the series of inter-collegiate meets.

Penn's chances this year for a championship team are very bright. With the championship relay team, composed of Capt. Dalrymple, Shyrock, and Hopkinson back in college, and Dalrymple, Shyrock, Anthony, Borden and Hopkinson to compete in the various other events, Penn should make a strong showing for the championship.

This meet will be a dual one with the West and Y. M. C. A. and will be held in the Weightman Hall pool some time before the Christmas vacation. The schedule is as follows:

February 20—College of the City of New York, at Philadelphia.  
March 13—Yale at Philadelphia.  
March 20—Princeton at Princeton.  
March 27—Inter-collegiate championship at New Haven.

#### Trip During Easter Recess.

During the Easter vacation the team will make a trip West, playing four games, against the University of Chicago, the Chicago A. C., the Missouri A. C. and the University of Illinois.

The candidates, who are practising under Coach Kistler three times a week in the gymnasium, include the following men: Captain Dalrymple, Sylvester, Verkes, Anthony, Borden, Coons, Hans, Shyrock, Hopkinson, Chapman, Gideon, Graham, Schum, Nicols, White, Alexander, Sanderson, Fensterm, Rothchild, Morgan, Lucas, Kirkpatrick, Smith, Block, Wright, Clement and Elder.

#### WAS FAMOUS QUARTER-MILER.

PHILADELPHIA—John B. Taylor, the famous colored quarter-mile runner of the University of Pennsylvania, died in the winter in college Taylor won three championships in the Inter-collegiate A. A., making a new record for the quarter mile in 1907, when he did the distance in 48.45 seconds.

In the Olympic games in London, last summer, he was one of the four runners in the now famous 400-meter race, which was called no race by the officials, who claimed that Carpenter, the Cornell man, had fouled Lieut. Hallewell, the English competitor.

#### SHRUBB TO RUN LONGBOAT.

OTTAWA, Canada—Arrangements have been completed for a race between Alfred Shrub, the famous long-distance English runner, and Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, at 20 miles. The place and date have not yet been arranged.

The committee found that under the present method of measuring length, the quarter beam length is used as the controlling factor with load water line as the element of restriction only.

#### Formula Best Devised.

The committee reported that the rating formula now in use, i. e. rating measurement equals 0.182 times length multiplied by square root of sail area divided by cube root of displacement of the boat.

The committee felt that the load water line with proper safeguards, should be used in the rating formula, the quarter beam being retained as the element of restriction.

#### Amend L Formula.

It then proposed that the paragraph relating to length should be amended to read, the L in the formula shall be the load waterline, plus one-half the excess of the quarter beam over the percentage of the load waterline given in the formula, and all yachts over 100 feet load waterline to be allowed 90 per cent.

The draft limit was changed to read, the limit of draught shall be 18 per cent of load waterline plus 1.75, which is sufficient to change quarter-beam to load waterline.

These amendments were adopted as well as a few minor changes which had to be made to make the rules conform to this change.

The delegates then adopted this resolution:

That it is the sense of the conference that the measurement as now adopted should stand for a sufficient number of years to warrant confidence in those intending to build yachts, and to that end no changes should be made until such time as the benefit of a change clearly outweighs the disadvantages.

The same committee was continued to put the rules as they have been adopted in proper shape and to define a schooner and a yawl.

#### WILLIAMS ELECTS BROOKE.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Belvidere Brooke '10 has been elected captain of the Williams College football team for 1909. He comes from New York and has played left tackle on the eleven.

Pitcher Taylor of the New York National football team made a record last year when he failed to score a single run during the entire season. It was also the first year he has batted for better than .200.

### LONG SCHEDULE AT MELROSE HIGH

Basketball Team to Play Twenty-Five Games This Winter—Members of Suburban League.

With a schedule of 25 games to play and nine of these games to be played at Melrose, the Melrose High basketball team faces one of the most promising seasons in its history. Several games will be played away from home this year, prominent among them being with the Moses Brown school at Providence, R. I., Springfield High at Springfield and Westfield High at Westfield. Melrose is scheduled to play at Fitchburg, Feb. 13 and the strong Lowell High School team at Lowell on the 27th of next month.

Three of last year's players are out for the team this year. They are Capt. Ralph Stantial, Benning Wentworth and Harry Milliken, all fast players. Otis Bishop, who was a substitute last year, will probably make this season's five. Among the new men out for a try-out are Walter Brock, Kendall and Ralph Winslow, Ralph Estes, Charles Holt, John McLetie, Raymond Sackets and Harold Clarke.

The schedule arranged by Manager Winship follows:

Dec. 8, Lynn English High at Melrose; Dec. 16, Hyde Park at Hyde Park; Dec. 19, Milton at Milton; Dec. 23, open; Dec. 25, Springfield at Springfield; Dec. 26, Westfield at Westfield.

Jan. 2, Boston College High at Melrose; Jan. 6, Reading at Melrose; Jan. 13, Everett at Everett; Jan. 16, open; Jan. 22, Winchester at Winchester; Jan. 23, Thayer Academy at Melrose; Jan. 27, Lowell at Lowell; Jan. 30, Fitchburg at Melrose.

Feb. 3, Allen School at Newton; Feb. 6, Moses Brown at Providence; Feb. 10, Winchester at Melrose; Feb. 13, Fitchburg at Fitchburg; Feb. 17, open; Feb. 22, Thayer Academy at Braintree; Feb. 25, open; Feb. 27, open.

March 3, Everett at Melrose; March 6, Springfield at Melrose; March 12, Lowell at Melrose.

### GUNNERS TO MEET IN TRAP CONTEST

NEW YORK. Trap shooters are looking forward with interest to the annual American amateur championship contest, which is scheduled to take place over the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 17 and 18.

The opening day will be devoted to a 100-bird contest as a preliminary shoot, while on the following day, Friday, the championship at 100 targets will be decided.

This year will make the fifth that the championship series for the entire country has been held, and so popular has the event grown with the American amateurs that it is confidently expected that the four sets of traps that have now been prepared for the event will be taxed to the limit to accommodate the crowd who are anxious to try for the highest honors.

#### KIRKWOOD WINS SHOOT.

The principal event in the first shoot of the Palefaces held at Wellington Wednesday, the 100-target match, shot in eight rounds from 16 yards distance platforms, was won by Horace Kirkwood, the New England champion, over Frank of Lynn. Kirkwood won with a breakage of 83 to Frank's 81. Todd was third with 80.

### Notes From the Field of Sports.

Brown and Holy Cross have again become athletic rivals, and two baseball games have been scheduled for this spring.

Clark Griffith, former manager of the New York American baseball team, has signed to manage the Milwaukee team of the Western league. There were a number of club owners who tried to get Griffith for next year, among them being August Herrmann of the Cincinnati team.

By defeating M. W. Sheppard in the 1000-yard run at the A. A. indoor championships, Harry Gissing becomes one of the leading middle-distance runners in this country. He covered the distance in 2 minutes 20 seconds, which is very fast for a 10-lap track.

The southern training trip of the Boston American baseball team next spring will contain many fewer exhibition games and a longer stay will be made in the South than last year. It is believed that the bad start made by the club in the league race was due to too many exhibition games, and coming North too early.

Charles Hickman, formerly a member of the Boston American league baseball team, led the American Association in batting last year with an average of .400. He was a member of the Toledo club.

An effort is being made to keep the American athletic team which won a majority of the points at the Olympic games last summer intact by forming a club. Harry Porter, the high jumper, is the prime mover. A die for the club has been designed.

A. G. Spalding has given the University of Chicago part of his baseball library. Arrangements were made by Mr. Spalding to turn over to the university the bulk of his own personal collection and also much of the data collected by George Wright, now dead, and Henry Chadwick, who was called the "father of baseball." Chicago will have possibly the only perfect and complete baseball library.

Pitcher Taylor of the New York National football team made a record last year when he failed to score a single run during the entire season. It was also the first year he has batted for better than .200.

MARSHALL WINS AT CHESS.

BERLIN—Frank J. Marshall, the American chess player, defeated Jacques Mieses of Germany in a 10-game chess match in this city Wednesday. Of the 10 games played, Marshall won five and Mieses four. The other game was drawn.

### UNIFORM RULES TO COVER INTERNATIONAL MEETS

Committee Appointed by the American Amateur Athletic Association to Confer With Leaders of Other Nations.

### SHOULD HELP SPORT

Although there has been for some years an agreement as regards the amateur standing of the athletics of this country, Great Britain and Canada, nothing has been accomplished in the way of establishing a set of international rules to govern the holding of field and track meets in which the contestants come from more than one country.

The introduction of the Olympic games as an international contest has brought this need very forcibly to the attention of the Amateur Athletic Association of this country and with a view to seeing what can be done along the lines of getting the athletic leaders of the different countries to come together for the purpose of drawing up such a set of rules, the association has appointed a committee composed of J. E. Sullivan, Barton S. Weeks, Joseph B. McCabe, Everett C. Brown and Gustavus T. Kirby, to confer with the representatives of other nations.

Had such a set of rules been in existence at the time of holding the last Olympic games in London much of the friction which arose between the English and American contestants and representatives would have been avoided. As there were no rules governing the conducting of these games, it was but natural that they should have been run under the rules of the country in which they were held. That was the case when they were held in this country, and it is only fair to expect that the same would apply when they were held in England or any other country, than ours.

There are many differences between the rules of the American and British associations and when a large number of athletes from these two countries are brought together in such a spirited contest as was the case in the last Olympic game, misunderstandings are bound to arise between the officials and contestants, unless they are all competing under a uniform set of rules. The differences in the rules of the different countries are of minor importance and it would seem to be a very easy matter to establish a new set embodying the best features of each.

Not only would competing under an international set of rules make less friction where the athletes of various countries come together in a single meet, but it would straighten out the question of eligibility of an athlete. As it is today, J. C. Carpenter, the American runner who competed in the 400-meter race at the Olympic games, and who has been disqualified for life by the English association for alleged fouling of the English runner, is eligible to compete in any games under the sanction of the American association. Either Carpenter should not be allowed to compete in this country or else he should be in England, and if an international rule were in force, he would either be eligible to compete in both or neither. In past years the same situation has arisen and it has led to much hard feeling on the part of the different associations concerned.

Under a set of international rules, it would be possible for a world's record to be made in competitive events no matter in what country they were held. Contests would be held under such different rules in different countries that when a record is made in an event, it goes simply as a new record for the country, in which it is made. The nearest approach to a world's record today, is the record that is made in an Olympic contest. The best record for an event, no matter in what part of the world it is made, should be recognized as the world's record for that event. This would certainly help to increase interest in athletic competition all over the world and would put the records for the different events where they should be.

### FALL PRACTICE ENDS AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Soccer football is becoming very popular at Yale, and the outlook for a strong team this year is promising. Two games have been played. Yale lost the first to Crescent A. C. and tied the other with Springfield Training school. In speaking of the outlook, Coach Birnbaum says:

"It is really surprising how much soccer football has grown in interest,

and I have a large squad on my hands daily.

The game has become securely founded at Yale, and we have good crowds at our games. Two of my last year's backs are in college, but unable to play because of illness, and when they appear I look for the strongest team that ever represented Yale."

### SOUTHERN TEAM TO COME NORTH

AUSTIN, Texas—For the first time in many years a Texas college will be represented in the North by a baseball team. Manager Holiday is hard at work on his schedule for the extensive trip which the team will take the latter part of May. It will be gone about a month, playing many of the larger colleges in the east.

This is the most extensive trip ever taken by a university of Texas baseball team, and it is hoped that the college will be able to put out a strong team that she may be

## RURAL LIFE BOARD SESSION IN BOSTON AFTER TRIP WEST

Postal Savings Banks and  
Parcels Posts Are Desired  
by the Country Populations,  
Says Commission.

MEET HERE DEC. 18

Better Roads in Demand and  
Proposal Is to Build Them  
by Using Surplus Funds of  
National Government.

WASHINGTON.—In accordance with the special request of President Roosevelt, the commission on country life will make a preliminary report to this session of Congress. The commission is now touring the Western states, and it will probably be after the holidays before their report will be ready. The report will be accompanied by a special message from the President. The commission will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture in the State House, Dec. 18, at 10 a.m.

It is already evident that the country people will name postal saving banks, parcels posts, primary agricultural and industrial education and federal aid for country roads as the things most desired. This will probably mean that the postal savings bank bill and possibly some of the other legislation along these lines will be passed before Congress adjourns in March.

### Rural People Speak Out.

Whatever recommendations arise from the work of this commission there is every prospect that the voice of the rural community will be heard in no uncertain accents. Not only has the commission listened to committees, county representatives, teachers in agricultural schools and officials of all sorts of agricultural organizations, but a committee of resolutions has been gathered up representing the results of meetings held by farmers in the various school districts throughout the country. The need of postal facilities is distinctly set forth for Congress to consider. It is a matter of putting the rural consumer into more direct touch with the great city markets and producing centers.

### A National Problem.

The task for better roads has always been regarded in the past as a distinctly local problem. The failure of some sections of the country, however, to work out roads with any great success has raised the question whether or not it would be wise for the federal government to contribute assistance to rural road building. There are public men who believe that the enormous revenues raised by the national government in times of prosperity could well be spent in constructing rural roads.

The plan to extend federal aid to primary schools is embodied in a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Davis of Minnesota.

### Fuller Life Wanted.

What President Roosevelt has desired to attain in the appointment of this country life commission is suggested in the following ultimatum: "Our attention," he says, "has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. The farmer must first of all grow good crops. But when this has been secured the effort for better farming should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. The great rural interests are human interests."

**AUTO ASSOCIATION  
ELECTS OFFICERS**

NEW YORK—Directors of the American Automobile Association have elected the following officers: President, William H. Hotelkiss, Buffalo; first vice-president, D. R. Speare, Boston; second vice-president, Ira M. Cole, Chicago; third vice-president, Frank M. Joyce, Minneapolis; treasurer, H. A. Bonnell, East Orange, N. J.; secretary, F. H. Elliott, New York.

President Hotelkiss announced the appointment of chairman of boards as follows: Legislative board, Charles T. Terry, New York; good roads board, C. Gordon Nell, Cincinnati; contest board, F. B. Hower, Buffalo; touring information board, Powell C. Evans, Philadelphia. The racing board was abolished and its functions vested in the contest board.

An executive committee was named, including: J. P. Coghill, Worcester; Mass.; L. J. Powers, Jr., Springfield, Mass.

### TELLS ROUTE TO SOUTH STATION

No consideration of whether the Pleasant street station is to be made a terminus for elevated shuttle trains or that the old tracks at Castle street will be abandoned has been given by the elevated officials, declares Publicity Agent J. Harvey White.

Jackson Bay people can very easily and quickly get to and from the South station, Mr. White said, by taking a car on Massachusetts avenue for the North Jackson street station and then taking the elevated trains for the South station.

Probably in about a year the Haymarket square station will be completely altered so that transfer may be made by a sub-passageway from Haymarket square in the subway to the Union and Friend street stations of the new tunnel. This work will be done by the Boston Transit commission, but the engineers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will keep an eye on the work.

The Forest Hills extension of the elevated will probably be completed next summer.

**WOOLEN MILLS INCREASE HELP.**

BALTIMORE, Conn.—The Shattuck Woollen mill, which for a year has been using half its usual number of hands, has started on full time with its full complement of help. The Pine Tree Worsted mill at Elmville and the Cass mill at East Killingly will start on a day and night shift, about doubling the number of operative employees.

## COLLEGES FOSTER UNITY OF NATIONS

Speakers at Twentieth Century Club Commend Exchange of Professors and Students of Universities.

The speakers Wednesday evening at the Twentieth Century Club meeting were Prof. Eugen Kuhneumann of Breslau, Germany, who is serving as substitute for Prof. Kunz-Francke at Harvard this year; Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard, who recently lectured at the University of Berlin; Judge Walter Neitzel, who is this year lecturing at the Harvard law school, and T. C. Yeh of the Cosmopolitan Club. The topic was the exchange of professors by various leading universities.

Prof. Peabody said interchange of students was of greater importance than that of professors. If five students went to Europe each year and remained 10 years in some leading university, there would be a colony of 50 students studying to qualify as leaders of American thought. This would be conducive to harmony among nations.

Prof. Kuhneumann said that even though tariff reform might not be a result of the exchange of professors and scholars and though an international peace agreement might not be immediately realized, the exchange of nations became a fact in the lives of those who come in contact with the operation of the scheme.

## RECTORS DISCUSS FIVE MILLION FUND

Episcopalians in Convention at Trinity Church Plan to Care For Pioneer Clergy-men.

Suitable financial provision for the ministers of the denomination who are advanced in age was one of the topics at the opening session of the Episcopal Council of the New England states on Wednesday in Trinity parish house in this city. The session is in progress today.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, presided. The Right Rev. Robert Codman, bishop of Maine; the Rev. S. H. Watkins, St. Albans, Vt.; the Rev. S. O. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn., E. E. Kendrick of Springfield and Charles G. Saunders of Boston were appointed as an organization committee.

One of the questions considered was the advisability of having a missionary secretary for these dioceses that would travel between the churches. On this matter a committee will report a year hence.

The Rev. J. J. Wilkins asked for the support of the churches and clergymen in raising \$5,000,000 to carry out the purposes originally intended to keep the ministers from want in their old age.

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An executive committee was named, including: J. P. Coghill, Worcester, Mass.; L. J. Powers, Jr., Springfield, Mass.

## TEN WOMEN GAVE \$10,000 FOR TAFT

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Edith Patton Corbin, wife of Gen. H. C. Corbin, retired, did not contribute \$10,000 toward the Taft campaign fund. She gave only \$1,000, and nine of her intimate women friends made up the balance, which was sent to the national committee, or to Mr. Taft, in her name.

General Corbin gives this explanation of the contribution, and, being the husband of the fair donor, he ought to know.

"Who were the others?" Well, they do not care to have their names mentioned," said General Corbin. "They are content to let it rest as it is. But Mrs. Corbin does not care to gain the notoriety of being the largest woman contributor to the campaign fund when she was not."

## TWO-CENT LUNCH IN N. Y. SCHOOLS

NEW YORK—Two-cent lunches for the children in the public schools are to be provided by the Women's Health Protective Society of New York. The plan will be tried in three schools selected by City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell. The lunches are to consist of soup, bread and butter, and jam.

## Garden of The Gods Is Gift to the City

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Heirs of the late Charles E. Perkins of Boston, former president of the Burlington railroad, have given the Garden of the Gods, one of the seven scenic wonders of the American continent, to the city of Colorado Springs.

Papers are filed in the office of the county clerk, whereby the six children and heirs deed to three trustees the 480 acres comprising the Garden of the Gods, authorizing them to transfer it free of charge to the city of Colorado Springs before Jan. 1, 1911.

The Garden of the Gods was secured by Mr. Perkins in 1879, and has always been free to the public. It was his wish that this scenic attraction forever be open to the world.

## TELLS HOW AIR CONQUEST HAS BEEN ATTAINED

U. S. Signal Corps Officers Discuss Ballooning Before Mechanical Engineers at Their Annual Meeting.

## EFFECT IN BATTLES

NEW YORK—Lieut. Frank P. Lahm of the United States signal corps lectured on "The Conquest of the Air," before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its annual meeting. He gave a brief historical view of aerodynamics and described with detail the most prominent feats in ballooning during the past several years. Lieut. Lahm has himself made many ascensions.

Lieut. Lahm described the three classes of balloons, the aerostat or free balloon which drifts with the wind and cannot be guided, the aerostat dirigible balloon provided with an engine and one or more propellers and a rudder, the aeromobile or heavier-than-air machine which depends for its support on the dynamic reaction of the air.

He said there is no sense of dizziness in making an ascension, that the effect is not like looking down from a high building or tower, because there is nothing to connect the observer with the ground and he cannot measure his height.

### Danger Now Slight.

The danger of ballooning, he declared, is less than that attending automobileing. He said that the Germans hold all records for speed and endurance of dirigible balloons. In the United States, he declared, owing to a lack of funds the government was unable to construct a dirigible balloon large enough to compete with foreign armies. Lieut. Lahm declared that the conquest of the air is now a fact.

**Kaiser Placates the People.**  
The extreme caution which characterizes his majesty's utterances at present is having a wholesome effect upon the people, and a great deal of satisfaction has been expressed that the imperial effulgence was received as calmly as it was by the British public.

**New Military Objective.**  
"One of the military objectives in warfare is usually the enemy's capital city, his ministers and his chief executive. This objective has heretofore been protected by large armies of soldiers, who, in themselves, are not so important to the result. In order to attain the objective, it has been frequently necessary to subdue large numbers of soldiers of the imperial family.

## J. P. MORGAN PICKS BANKING PARTNER

NEW YORK—Henry P. Davison, vice-president of the First National bank, will become a partner of J. P. Morgan on Jan. 1, which will mark the first important change in the personnel of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. since the George W. Perkins admissions in 1901. He will be succeeded in the First National by Thomas W. Lamont, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Mr. Davison took an active part last year in the important clearing house conferences resulting in the elimination of the Heinz, Morse and the Thomas, was one of the examiners who passed on the solvency of several of the tottering banks and trust companies and participated in even the most select of the famous midnight conferences at the Hotel Manhattan and in Mr. Morgan's library.

He said that in some cases the waste of timber in the process of manufacture is as high as 75 per cent. Some use should be made of this. This same thing can be said of coal. In both mining and burning there is an uncalculated waste. This is also true of other mineral resources.

He said that many lessons can be learned from foreign countries where they often get a cheaper product simply because they have learned the lesson of getting the most out of the material.

He said that many lessons can be learned from foreign countries where they often get a cheaper product simply because they have learned the lesson of getting the most out of the material.

"Who were the others?" Well, they do not care to have their names mentioned," said General Corbin. "They are content to let it rest as it is. But Mrs. Corbin does not care to gain the notoriety of being the largest woman contributor to the campaign fund when she was not."

## NERRAW DEFEATS FRANKLIN.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Herman Long, the old-time shortstop of the Boston Nationals, is to be the manager of the Alexandria, Va., team in the new league just formed here.

**OCEAN LINERS IN COLLISION.**  
LIVERPOOL—The Freeland of the Red Star line and the New Pioneer collided today on the Mersey, both sustaining serious damage. The collision was due to the fog.

**FRANK J. ROSS CO.**  
Tailors ...  
Importers  
Room 203, Tremont Building, BOSTON.  
Telephone May 1267.

## PICKWICK BRINGS BIG PRICE AT SALE

NEW YORK—The first sessions of

the sale of the library of Edwin N.

Lapham of Chicago by the Anderson

Company showed that the interest of

booklovers in the writings of Charles

Dickens is far from dying out.

The price of the sale was an uncut copy of

"PICKWICK" in the form in which it originally

appeared. There were 20 serial parts,

with the covers all intact. The

book went to George D. Smith at the

record price of \$1,450. "Sketches by

Boz" brought \$205 from the same buyer.

It was a first edition with fine impres-

sions of the original Cruikshank illustra-

tions. A presentation copy of "A Christ-

mas Carol" went to G. H. Richmond for

\$270. It had Dickens' autograph and

was given to his literary acquaintance,

Albany Fonblanche.

Mrs. Browning's poems attracted some

generous bidding. A Philadelphian, Dr.

Philip Rosenbaum, paid \$460 for a copy

of her "Sonnets" printed before she de-

cided to have them known as "Sonnets

from the Portuguese." Her "Prometheus Bound," and example of the ex-

tremely rare first edition which Mrs.

Browning suppressed pending a rewriting,

went to George D. Smith for \$53.

The same buyer took the original manu-

script of "Little Matic" for \$10. It

was over Mrs. Browning's own signature.

Mr. Lapham's library contained some

Goldsmith and Fielding works of great

interest. A copy in the original calf of

"The Vicar of Wakefield" was bought

by F. W. Morris for \$570. The first edi-

tion of "The Deserted Village," "She

Stoops to Conquer," "The Traveller" and

"Retaliation" went to Mr. Morris for

about \$150 apiece. A set of Fielding,

19 volumes in all, all in first edition,

was bought by G. H. Richmond for \$185.

The First National suffered but

slightly as a result of the robbery, as

carried an insurance of \$12,000 against

burglars, and the bank's loss, therefore,

## MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO FOUND BY U. S. EXPERTS

Extent and Location of Coal Beds to Be Indicated in Geological Map Now Being Prepared.

### FUEL IS HIGH GRADE

BATON, N. M.—Experts of the United States geological survey have been investigating the mineral deposits in this vicinity during the past summer as a preliminary to the preparation of a geological map showing the location and extent of the coal beds. This region contains extensive deposits of high-grade coal, samples of which have been collected for analysis, which will show the character and fuel value of the different deposits. It is already known that much, if not most, of the coal of this section is of high-grade bituminous and coking varieties.

Prefatory to the geologic map a topographic base map of the field near Raton, where the development of the mines is greatest, is being made. Another map, showing the extent of the coal-bearing formation between Raton and the Rocky mountains, is in course of preparation.

#### Valuable Discovery.

One valuable discovery made by the survey is the fact that the "Pierre shale," which is the oldest geologic formation exposed at the surface near Raton, while not coal bearing, gives indication of containing oil.

Above the Pierre shale is a white sandstone, which, while not a coal-bearing formation itself, is valued as a reference, inasmuch as it immediately underlies the real coal-bearing formation throughout this field.

#### Contains Seams of Coal.

Above the sandstone lies a coal-bearing formation of variable thickness. Near the mountains it runs from 150 to 250 feet in thickness, containing several seams of coal. Near Raton it is frequently found from 20 to 50 feet thick and contains the Raton coal, the most important coal bed in the field. In some places it has disappeared entirely under the influence of erosion, allowing the younger geologic formation to rest upon the sandstone. Near the Van Houten mine the conglomerate layer rests upon 13 feet of coal, while a quarter of a mile away it rests upon the sandstone, which elsewhere underlies the coal.

The intrusion of igneous rocks into the coal beds has changed the coal, in some places, to coke. Elsewhere, the injection of a larger amount, by reason of greater heat, has transformed the coal into graphite.

#### Part of General Plan.

This survey of this region is part of the general plan of the U. S. geological survey to examine eventually all the mineral resources of the United States and put the information regarding them in shape to be available to the public. This includes examination and mapping of coal lands in general, and the classification and valuation of coal lands owned by the government.

The analyses of the coal samples taken will be made this winter, the fossils will be examined, field notes and other data studied and a preliminary report issued, which will be obtainable free of charge by those interested in the development of the industry. Later an exhaustive final report will be made.

It is believed that the result of the survey will be to add materially to the known coal resources of the country.

## EMPEROR AND HEIR DIFFER ON BALKANS

Prince Ferdinand Plans to Seize Peninsula and Force Austria to Fight Russia—Cliques at Court.

VIENNA. Via Frontiers—An open clash between Emperor Franz Josef and Franz Ferdinand over the policy to pursue in the Balkan dispute is inevitable in the near future, according to diplomats high in the government service. Details are leaking out which show that the two are diametrically opposed and that each is supported by governmental factions.

Ferdinand plans to seize the entire Balkan territory with a view to making the Austrian government the most powerful in Europe. His plan involves the partition of Turkey and the precipitation of an Austro-Russian struggle. Russia, he contends, is weak and disorganized. He fears that if he is compelled to wait until Franz Josef dies before winning the Austrian crown the present advantage will have been lost. Franz Josef is prepared to treat with Turkey—Serbia and Montenegro on a liberal basis, but has so far been hampered by his ministers.

The emperor is still the real power but having already begun to shift the burden of government to Ferdinand, he finds it most difficult to stop. Court cliques add to the difficulty of the task.

#### CUPID DEPLETES CHOIR.

The women members of the 46th street Methodist Episcopal church of Bayonne, N. J., on account of their popularity found husbands readily, and the choir has been so depleted the music committee found it necessary to issue a call for volunteers to fill the places. New York Herald.

## Secretary to President-elect Taft



FRED W. CARPENTER.

Young Man Whose Knowledge of Affairs of State Marks Him for a Cabinet Position in the Years to Come.

WASHINGTON—Fred W. Carpenter,

private secretary of President-elect Taft,

will succeed Mr. Loeb in the important

and onerous position of secretary to the

President of the United States. The

position will perhaps be more responsi-

ble than the one he has occupied for

several years as Mr. Taft's right hand

man, but it can scarcely mean more

work for the young man.

As secretary to Mr. Taft he has been

entrusted with weighty secrets of state

and has proved his discretion to such an

extent that the President-elect did not

hesitate to consider him as one of his

chief assistants-to-be as soon as he him-

sself knew of his election.

Mr. Carpenter, if the precedents of the

last few years are followed by the next

President, will find himself a member of

the cabinet before very long. The rise

of Cortelyou has been from a clerical

position in the government by way of

White House secretary to cabinet rank,

and Mr. Loeb has been frequently men-

tioned for such a position. The late

Secretary of State John Hay was pri-

ate secretary to President Lincoln and

under him obtained his first initiation

into national affairs.

**How the Slavs Formed an Alliance When Bulgarian Empire Fell**

The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to have a comprehensive review of the past and present conditions existing in the Balkan peninsula and a discussion of the future prospects presented to its readers in instalments from the pen of a close student of the situation in this near eastern country. The sixth instalment is given below.

On the other hand, Servia remained undisturbed in her possession of the country north and west of the Bulgarian sphere of influence. Nevertheless, the very fact of their steady growth side by side made a final clash inevitable.

In 1330 the Bulgarian empire fell never to rise again. The country was not annexed but made a dependency of Servia. This amounted to an alliance of the two Slav peoples which effectively thwarted Hungary's designs and ward off Greek interference. Servian power had just passed its zenith when the Turkish invasion long foreseen became a fact. The Turks occupied Adrianople in 1360 and at once made it their seat of government and in 1376 Bosnia and Albania broke away from Servia.

Two years after the occupation of Adrianople the Turks took Philippopolis and the Bulgar Czar from a protege of Servia became a Turkish vassal in 1366. Shortly after Sofia was taken, and finally in 1393 Tigray, the ancient capital. The defeat at Nicopolis in 1398 of the allied Hungarians, Wallachians and Bulgars marked the end of Bulgaria for 500 years.

**Turks Invaded Servia.**  
Meantime the Turks had invaded Servia proper in 1386 and occupied Nisch until in 1389 on the fatal field of Kossovo, Servi and Albanians were completely defeated.

Constantinople fell in 1453, and with it the last vestige of Imperial Rome.

This event marks the end of the Middle Ages and the rejuvenation of the western world. Nowhere was the rejuvenation more brilliant than in that same fallen city. Truly the Imperial Power rose like a Phoenix from its ashes, more masterful than ever, in the guise of the Greek Orthodox church.

Around this power arose and raged the Balkan Kultur-Kampf, the end of which is not yet in sight.

The rivalry between Servia and Bulgaria and the conquests of each at the expense of the other, resulted in the Balkanizing of Macedonia, with the

exception of the Greek coast settlements.

It was the Bulgarian who by his very advent shaped all future Balkan relations and was destined to become the dominant factor in the Balkan peninsula. The direction his movement took midway between Greek and Serb, and the fact that he was a conqueror, while the former was a trader and the latter a settler, marked him as the master of the Balkans, from the Black Sea to the Aegean, and possibly the Adriatic. Bulgaria is the only true Balkan power—the only nationality that is wholly and so firmly.

Carried Greek Power.

The Turkish conquests carried Greek power into territories where it never had successfully asserted itself or could have hoped to penetrate. It was as though the Greek body had disappeared and released the spirit. Material obstacles on which the old empire dashed itself to pieces, suddenly disappeared and new vistas of Greek dominion were constantly opening up as the Turks penetrated deeper and deeper into the European continent. It seemed like a return to Roman times when the Imperial Eagles carried Greek rather than Roman civilization to the Eastern barbarians.

Systematic suppression of all things Slavic was intended to completely Helenize their neighbors against the great day of imperial revival. Bulgarian national sentiment was so derided and despised that the Bulgar grew ashamed of his very name and called himself a Greek. Only the lowliest knew that they were Bulgars and not Greeks, that they were the youth not the old age of the Balkans. One thing, however, was left to non-Greek Christians: the seemingly innocuous speech taught them by their mothers. It was the mother that perpetuated the old tongue. No language, however elegant and however indispensable in daily intercourse, could oust the speech of their forbears, learned at their mothers' knee.

Sought Restoration.

The movement aiming at the restoration of the Byzantine empire originated after the peace of Kutchuk-Kainardi in 1774, which terminated the second Russo-Turkish war. (1768–1774). The first Turkish war (1735–39) resulted only in the cession of Azof (Crimea) but the second war gave Russia free passage through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, a local protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia and a general one over all the orthodox subjects of the Sultan.

In 1806 another war broke out and by the peace of Bucharest in 1812 she received the territory between Dniester and Pruth. The latter is still the southwestern boundary of Russia and may term the Balkan Rubicon.

From 1812 to 1827 she closely watched events and when, after the ill-fated revo-

## PASTOR SUBMITS STRONG REASONS FOR RESIGNING

Rev. Dr. Bullock, Methodist, of the City of Mexico, Says Christian Science Is the Undivided Gospel.

### WORKS ARE PROOF

CITY OF MEXICO—The Rev. J. Barney Butler, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church, South, of this city, has resigned his pastorate and is intending soon to return to the United States.

Mr. Butler has recently been preaching a series of significant sermons in which he gave out some of the reasons prompting his resignation from the Mexico City charge. The large audience that listened to him on a recent Sunday evening was electrified by his statements, which are now current in the American colony, where people are talking about the matter.

Mr. Butler is a courageous and conscientious man. These qualities were reflected in his discourse. He said, in substance, that for some time he had been dissatisfied with his work. There was something lacking to make it successful, and he had come to the conclusion that the church of today is not living up to its privileges.

The heating of body and soul, as insisted upon in the Christian Science church, he added, was the secret of the success of that movement in Mexico and everywhere else. No wonder he could see people leaving his flock and joining the Christian Science movement.

The churches have the problem to face, said Mr. Butler. If they expect to retrieve their failing membership, they must adopt the methods that are bringing success to what is regarded as an alien movement. As for himself, he did not get the results in his own work in Mexico City which he had hoped for.

He pleaded that he had worked conscientiously and up to his best light, and yet had to see people drifting away from his ministry. Therefore, though summoned to another charge in Kentucky in place of his Mexico mission, he had not the heart in his work that he used to have.

The Christian Scientists, he frankly admitted, preached the undivided gospel and were correspondingly successful. The sermon produced a profound impression in the American colony in this city.

#### GOATS CLEAR LAND QUICKLY.

Farmers at Lawrenceburg, Ind., have found that a herd of goats will clear the underbrush from a farm in a few months at a moderate cost. For the last five years a herd of forty goats has been eating there, and the animals have changed owners ten times.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Sultan could never have hoped to rule as he did, without the Patriarch, who as his nominee, was wholly dependent on his will, while the Greeks suddenly became masters of the realm conquered by their conqueror. Never had the Greeks, even at the height of the Byzantine empire, ruled the Balkan peninsula so widely and so firmly.

Every little girl that doesn't get a piano for an Xmas gift will be disappointed. Don't disappoint them. We have enough for every little girl in Boston. Good size, \$1.00.

Body of sheet steel, painted green with gold decorations. Rubber tired wheels, enameled red. The best auto for a small boy. When they see it they will be delighted. Price ..... \$3.98

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#### For Attractive, Reliable and Reasonable-Priced Jewelry...

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CALL AND SEE STOCK AT

**SAWYER'S**

10 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

GREAT HISTORICAL STRUGGLE.

One of the greatest historical struggles was thereby decided, though not ended. The visible battles were fought between Russians and Turks; the real grapple was between Russian and Byzantine. Ever since the advent of the Turk, the two had been slowly moving toward each other—the Russian, while beating back Mongol rulers and advancing in quest of the open sea—the Byzantine, under cover of the Turk, striving to rebuild and adventure enlarge the foundations of his fallen empire.

CROSS THE RUBICON.

In 1814 a number of Greeks, mainly from Constantinople but residing in Odessa, founded the Hetairia Philike political society with the avowed object of taking immediate measures toward the restoration of the Byzantine empire. Their leader was Alexander Ypsilantis, Phanariot and Russian officer, while the man they had built their greatest hopes on was Count Capo Istria, a Greek from Corfu, who was then foreign minister of the Czar. Under the illusion of eventual Russian support, Ypsilantis and his volunteers crossed the Pruth—the Rubicon of the Balkans—in March, 1821. His appeal to the Roumanian peasants fell flat and although the Phanariot governor supported him, the movement, after some desultory fighting, proved a complete failure.

However, while the anachronistic

Byzantine dream was hanging like a

haze over the Phanariots, Ypsilantis' ad-

venture in the North was directly re-

sponsible for the rising in Greece

proper.

ROYAL STANDARD

# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## STOCK MARKET SHOWING MUCH IRREGULARITY

**Heavy Selling Pressure Which Characterized Early Trading Is Followed by a Period of Good Buying.**

## LOCAL STOCKS DULL

Selling orders were quite plentiful when the New York stock market opened his morning for business. Yesterday's weak closing was followed today by lower quotations for American securities in the London market and when the operators in Wall street began trading it was almost altogether on the selling side. There were declines in nearly all of the important securities, ranging from a good fraction to more than a point during the early trading. Rock Island preferred, which had had quite a rise the past few days, broke over a point.

### The Reaction Overdue.

By many operators it was considered that the reaction was altogether a natural one after the long upward pull and that, in fact, it should have occurred some time ago. Speculation had been going at a lively clip and with the plentiful supply of money there did not seem to be much indication of a check to the buying. When the market started off today with lower prices prevailing, the opinion was that a good shaking out would take place. After the first 15 minutes, however, good buying orders came in and sharp recoveries took place.

### Some Losses Recovered.

In a short time some of the stocks that had been sold heavily were selling above last night's close. Then the market became quite irregular and mixed losses and gains prevailed throughout the list. Smelters at the opening was up an eighth at 92 1/4. Northern Pacific was off 3% at 140 1/4. Erie was 1/4 lower at 32 1/2. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was unchanged at 35. Amalgamated Copper was 1/2 lower at 83 1/2. Missouri, Kansas & Texas declined 1/2 to 37 1/2. Atchison was conspicuously strong in the face of the slump, selling up a quarter to 97 1/4. The recovery caused good fractional gains.

### Boston Market Irregular.

The local market was lower at the opening and business was quiet. Adventure sold 1/4 lower at 93 1/2, a decline of 1 1/4 from yesterday's best price. Amalgamated Copper was 1/4 off at 83 1/2. Many other local stocks sold at prices unchanged from yesterday's close. Toward noon Massachusetts Electric preferred dropped a point to 58 1/2. Small fractional gains were made by Wyandot and Royale.

## PATRONAGE LOSS SUITS CONGRESS

**WASHINGTON** — "The congressmen will not raise a hand against the President's order placing four-class postmasters under civil service regulations," said Representative Campbell of Kansas. "Nearly every member will be mighty glad that he took the action and will welcome the day when all postmasters are under the same blanket. Postmasters do not care as much of a figure in politics as a great many people suppose they do. I, for one, will be very much pleased when I can wash my hands completely of the patronage business, for it makes a congressman more enemies than friends."

## PINE BLUFF HOPES FLOOD IS CHECKED

**PINE BLUFF, Ark.** — The Arkansas river flood being curbed by the dynamiting of the levee that turned the current toward this city and the crest of the flood believed to be near, hope is entertained in Pine Bluff for the first time in days. Serious danger still threatens many costly buildings undermined by the flood.

The whole town rejoiced when heavy reverberations told that despite government prohibition, desperate men had dynamited the levee. The flood here appears checked and the current is losing its swiftness. One day's damage is estimated at \$100,000.

## HARVARD TO GET LARGE ESTATE.

Harvard College will receive the residue of the estate of Dr. Harvey Treat, a wealthy man who recently died in Pittsfield, N. H. The will was admitted to probate by the supreme court at Lawrence Wednesday. It is understood that the estate is quite large. The New England Historic Genealogical Society gets \$10,000. John A. Perkins of Lawrence is named as executor.

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between banks is quoted unchanged at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par per \$100 cash.

The exchanges and balances for to-day compare with those of the same period for 1907 as follows:

1908 1907  
Exchanges ..... \$30,720,017 \$20,497,344  
Balances ..... 2,483,695 1,125,428

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$64,697.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK** — Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Copper	\$31 1/2	\$41	\$31 1/2	\$31 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry	46	55 1/2	46	46 1/2
Amer Locomotive	55 1/2	62 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Amer Steel & Refining	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
J. M. St. Reg & Refined	106 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Amer Sugar	131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel.	129	129	128 1/2	129 1/2
Anaconda	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atchison	97 1/2	99	97 1/2	98 1/2
Atchison pref	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	106 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Canadian Pacific	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Central Leather	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	48 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2
Chicago Great Western	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
C. C. & St. Louis	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Colorado Southern	50	50	50	52
Consolidated Gas	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2
Dawley & Hudson	175	175	175	175
Erie	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
General Electric	158 1/2	160	158 1/2	158
Great Northern pref	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Illinois Central	147 1/2	149	147 1/2	148 1/2
Kansas & Texas	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Missouri Pacific	64 1/2	66	64 1/2	65 1/2
National Lead	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
New York Central	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Norfolk & Western	83	83	83	83
Northern Pacific	140 1/2	142 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2
Northwestern	174	174 1/2	174	174
Pennsylvania	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
People's Gas	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Reading	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Republic Steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island pref	59	61 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2
Southern Railway	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
St. Paul	149	150	149	150
Texas Pacific	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific conv 4s	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
Wisconsin Central	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
<i>Ex-dividend.</i>				
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Opening	High	Low		
Am Tel & Tel conv.	\$47 1/2	\$50	\$47 1/2	
Atchison Conv 5s	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
Interboro Conv 4 1/2s	75	75	74 1/2	
N.Y. City 4 1/2s new.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Reading gen 4s	100	100	99	99
Union Pacific conv 4s	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
<b>GOVERNMENT BONDS.</b>				
Opening	Closing			
Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
U. S. Reg. 28	102 1/4	103 1/2	102 1/4	103 1/2
do coupon	104	104	104	104
U. S. Reg. 48	106 1/4	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2
do coupon	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
U. S. Reg. 48	120 1/4	121	120 1/4	121
do coupon	121	121	121	121
Panama 28	102	102	102	102
do coupon	102	102	102	102
Dist Compt 3-65	110	110	110	110
<b>CHICAGO BOARD.</b>				
Wheat	Open	Closing	Previous	
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.05 1/2	
July	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.10	
Dec	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	
Corn				
May	.61	.61 1/2	.61	
July	.62	.63 1/2	.62 1/2	
Oats				
May	.48 1/2	.49 1/2	.48 1/2	
July	.51 1/2	.52 1/2	.51 1/2	
Pork				
May	16.27	16.22	16.35	
Jan	14.40	14.40	14.40	
Lard				
Dec	9.20	9.15	9.27	
May	9.45	9.40	9.50	
Rib				
Dec	8.40	8.32	8.45	
May	8.42	8.32	8.45	
	8.62	8.57	8.67 1/2	
<b>BOSTON CURB.</b>				
Range of prices for 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.				
Arizone	1.15-1.16	1.15-1.16	1.13-1.16	
Batopilas	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Bay State Gas	.93	.94	.93	
Black Mt.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Boswycoldo	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Boston Elv.	1 7/10	1 7/10	1 7/10	
Colbit Central	200	200	200	
Compressed Air	51c	51c	51c	
Consol Arkt.	19c	19c	18c	
Consol SS.	4c	4c	4c	
<b>BOARD OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.</b>				
Total reserve decreased £1,415,000, circulation increased £458,000, billion decreased £1,000,000, other securities decreased £1,200,000, public deposits decreased £1,230,000, public deposits increased £1,210,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities now is 48.90 per cent against 48.92 per cent last week.				

## THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee opening: December, 5.05@5.10; January, 5.10@5.15; February, 5.10@5.20; March-April, 5.20@5.25; May, 5.25@5.30; June-July, 5.25@5.35; August, 5.30@5.40; September, 5.20@5.35; October-November, 5.35@5.40.

## EXPLOSION STARTS FIRE IN MINE.

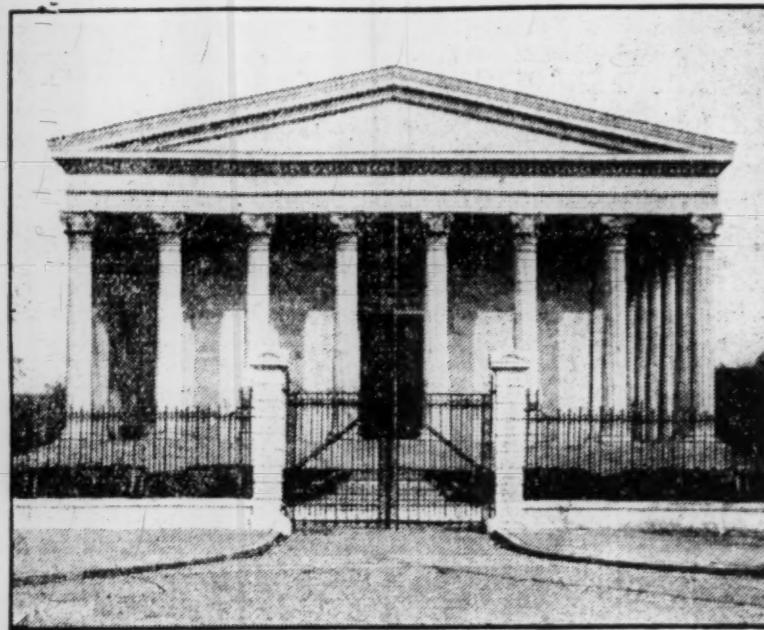
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A telephone message from Central City, Ky., says the coal mine of the Central Coal and Iron Company caught fire about 3 o'clock, supposedly from an explosion. One hundred miners escaped.

## ADOPTS THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it has adopted the direct current

Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited

## Far-Famed Philadelphia College



Girard College, Philadelphia.

The name of Stephen Girard is indelibly impressed upon Philadelphia as a city, because of the generous benefactions of this famous mariner and merchant.

The most important of these benefactions is the college which bears Girard's name, and which takes under its protection each year hundreds of the city's orphan boys, and cares for them until young manhood is reached and prepares them in every way to take up business activities.

The college building, which is in the midst of a beautiful enclosed park, containing dormitories and other college buildings, is a stately example of Greek architecture—in fact, a reproduction of the Parthenon of Athens. It has stood for nearly three-quarters of a century, sheltering within its walls thousands of beneficiaries of its noble founder.

## BOY POLICE IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

A very novel law-and-order force, known as the "Boy Police Force" has been tried with considerable success in Council Bluffs, Ia., according to the New York Tribune. So popular has the new institution become that practically every boy in town has applied for the position of "policeman," and the juvenile criminal has disappeared. The Tribune explains the genesis of the boy policemen as follows:

The "Boy" police force was organized among street Arabs, newsboys, boot-blacks, and boys who would naturally be expected to oppose just such a movement. Four years ago Chief Richmond was arranging a schedule of his men for the Fourth of July. Already the boys were beginning to shoot off giant crackers. The chief had ordered that any boy caught setting off fireworks before the hour which ushered in the Fourth should be arrested.

A policeman entered, half dragging, half leading a dirty-faced little fellow, who was wiping his eyes on his sleeve.

"Caught the boy shooting a giant cracker. Here's the cracker itself as evidence," said the policeman.

"All right. Put the boy over in that chair," said the chief.

Chief Richmond is a friend of boys and understands them.

"Jimmie," he said, "what do you say to helping me make the 'gang' believe themselves tomorrow? I need a good boy, and I believe you are the very one I want."

"Not me," answered Jimmie. "I am going to tell on my friends."

"No, I don't want you to tell on your companions, my son," said the chief. "I'll make you a regular policeman, and you can arrest any boy just like a regular policeman can."

"And can I have a star?"

"Yes, I'll give you a badge," answered Richmond.

"All right, I'm with you," and Jimmie was there and then made a special, and started out to keep the other boys from shooting off crackers.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 3, 1908.

### The Covenant with Japan

All who desire the promotion of "on earth peace, good-will toward men" will rejoice that an appeal to reason, instead of a conflict of arms, has brought into being a "covenant" between the United States and Japan.

While war has been looked upon in the past as an inevitable part of the process of adjusting the relations between nations, it is now being more clearly seen that it is not so much the war that produces results as the period of soberness and sanity which follows. Nations are recognizing the importance of safeguarding soberness and sanity, and on this account arbitration is becoming an important feature in international treaties.

Had this country and Japan been so foolish as to go to war over the questions dealt with in their covenant, bitterness and suffering unspeakable would have resulted. Then, in the end, they could hardly have reached a more satisfactory adjustment of affairs than that presented in this agreement, which Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, aptly characterizes as "something like a transaction between trusted friends."

Nothing can be lost by this country, but on the contrary everything can be gained, by proving Baron Takahira is justified, and the Japanese as a whole are justified, in having "entire confidence in the great moral strength of the United States government." Nothing can be lost by this country, but everything can be gained, by proving also that we "trust in the strong good faith of the Japanese government."

The beginning of war comes with considering the possibilities of war—in thought and in talk about war. War is the natural product of fear and hate. When love for all mankind destroys these in the human consciousness, war will cease. Every effort to bring this country and Japan into unity on the basis of divine Principle—the love for all and the good of all—should be encouraged. Talk about war and prophecies of war between these two nations should cease. Only one possibility should be mentally entertained—that of peace and of mutual good-will and confidence.

Nations, as well as men, can always find a common ground for harmonious relations in the promotion of the common good—by making good their only God. They are already learning this, for experience is teaching them the value of turning to intelligence, instead of to prejudice and fear, for guidance. Eventually, Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" will be demonstrated: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars."

Four out of the seven Massachusetts cities which held elections on Tuesday voted in opposition to license. These were New Bedford, Marlboro, Waltham and Quincy. With the exception of Fitchburg, gains were made for the no-license cause in every city, and in that city only three votes were lost as against the vote of last year. The license majority was considerably reduced in Pittsfield. Marlboro for the first time in seventeen years went no-license, the license majority of five hundred and thirty-one of last year having been turned into a majority of three hundred against it, a net gain for no-license of over eight hundred votes. New Bedford, which voted in favor of liquor selling last year by less than one hundred went "dry" on Tuesday. Altogether the showing is satisfactory.

Of the numerous propositions made in connection with the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, none is more important or more interesting than that the present territory of New Mexico, when admitted into the Union as a state, shall be named Lincoln in honor of the great emancipator. This has been followed by the suggestion that instead of renaming New Mexico a new state for the purpose be carved out of eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and the panhandle of Idaho.

Of course, it would be far more difficult to secure the consent of the three states last named to a surrender of portions of their territory than it would be to secure from the people of New Mexico their consent to a change in the name of their state. States, like individuals, are tenacious of their landed possessions. It is next to impossible to obtain from any organized district, in fact, whether it be state, county or municipality, consent to a proposition for changing its boundaries, especially when it is intended to contract them. It is exceedingly doubtful, to say the least, if Washington, Oregon and Idaho could be induced to part between them with enough territory to constitute a state which in area would measure up in dignity to the name of Lincoln.

One of the objections raised to New Mexico is that it can never be a state of sufficient importance to be worthy of the name which it is proposed to bestow upon it. This objection might be raised against many of the existing states with equal force, but it could not be raised with special reference to New Mexico except by those uninformed with regard to its area, its resources and its possibilities.

New Mexico contains 78,451,200 acres; it is rich in timber, mineral and farm lands; it possesses a magnificent climate; it has a wealth of scenery. According to the census of 1900, the value of its cereal crop was \$3,887,796, of its live stock—4,768,280 head—\$22,935,668. Since 1900 the development of the territory has been marvelous. Its growth in population and wealth has kept pace with the advancement of the great Southwest in general. Although the territory which is included within its borders today had a large and industrious population, either Aztec or Toltec, at the time of the discovery of America, it is, so far as development along modern lines is concerned, still in its infancy, and it offers to the worker and the capitalist as many and as inviting opportunities as may be found at this time in any other part of the country. During recent years, too, the population has not only been increasing but changing in character. There has been a steady flow of immigration toward it from the southern and northern states. Its prospects for a bright future are very good.

The name of Lincoln is one that might be borne proudly by any of the older states of the Union, it is true, but there is no reason why the very youngest state, assuming that New Mexico shall be admitted, should not be inspired by it, rise up to it, measure up with it and in time be worthy of it.

### Discovering Capacity in Men

A man whose business it was to trade in horses and vehicles had his attention called to a beautiful black horse which an auctioneer had been trying to sell. Prospective buyers had asked to have the handsome animal put in harness and tried out, but he seemed to get into a very fury of resistance when hitched to the clumsy express wagon. So much time had been lost trying to sell the horse to customers who proved timid when they saw his angry struggles, that he was finally sold for a few dollars to the man who had liked him in spite of his furies. Next day he harnessed the horse to an old ramshackle wagon to try his quality on the road, but the old wagon was literally kicked to pieces by the indignant creature. Then the buyer saw a light on the problem, and brought out a saddle and himself mounted on horseback. At this the noble horse seemed to thrill with delight, and was so eager to show his quality that he leaped a wall into a garden, crossed it, and took the other wall in his stride. Before that ride was over his new master discovered that he had found a bargain in one of the best saddle horses in the country, and the handsome fellow was no more degraded by servile attachment to a lumbering vehicle. He was sold for a large price, and found his place in the stable of a man who was able to keep hunters. And many a time the horse was admired for his beauty, and strength, and grace in leaping walls and fences. Had this horse not found sympathy from a man, he might have been like the pacing mustang Thompson Seton writes about, that struggled to its very death in order to be free.

This parable is long, but it illustrates the case of many men whom relatives and friends try to force into uncongenial work. When they do find their places, work that others could not do to them is a delight. The problem for a man is to find his place and his work. The success of many masters of men has been due to a certain insight into character, whereby they were able to judge concerning the capacities of men. They were continually discovering workers, taking employees out of places of their own choice and placing them amid difficulties and trials until the latent gift which had been discerned was developed.

The problem comes to the individual man as well as to the director of the efforts of men. How is capacity to be discerned? Robert Louis Stevenson says: "Life is a business we are all apt to mismanage. We should despise a man who gave as little activity and forethought to the conduct of any other business." It is indisputably true that Christian Science teaches men how to manage this neglected business. It arouses men from the soporific of ritual. It redeems men from the palsy of fear. It lifts life above "the inanities of custom." In fine, it liberates man from government without, by traditional theories and superstitious beliefs, and calls upon him to discover his capacity for work as an individual, original man. And the beauty of its influence is that men find themselves progressively related to work that they enjoy doing as they place their lives unrewardedly under the government of divine Principle.

The baby Emperor of China, Pu Yi, has been formally enthroned under the name of Hsuan Tung, the ceremonies of the accession having been carried out in Pekin with all due regard for traditional custom. Everything at court will be done, of course, in the baby Emperor's name, and every form of etiquette which would be demanded by a ruler of full age will be observed in his presence. He is, for instance, to "receive" the diplomatic corps at a later date, and, as a mark of courtesy to the throne the diplomats will be compelled to defer to every wink of the baby Emperor's sleepy eyes.

The data contained in the report of the secretary of war concerning the progress of work on the Panama Canal is full of interest, as an accounting of the achievements in that great undertaking is full of encouragement. The American public is so familiar with the difficulties encountered by the French company and with the misfortunes that overtook and overwhelmed it, and has been made so well acquainted with the obstacles to be met and removed by our own engineers and working-men, that it entertains no false notions with regard to the nature of the enterprise.

The report covers the year ending on the thirtieth of last June. While it is not up-to-date in the ordinary sense, its contents indicate the general trend of things and it may be accepted as an exhibit as well of the potential character of the forces employed on the Isthmus as of the work actually accomplished. The imagination may easily fill the gap. And yet not altogether, and for a very satisfactory reason. For instance, the excavation for the year ending June 30 last amounted to 12,065,138 cubic yards, a splendid showing. There is every reason for believing the excavation for the year ending November 30 would make a better showing, and that the excavation for the year ending on June 30 of next year will break all records. The reason for the greater progress of the work of excavation is found in the fact that there is constantly growing efficiency not only in the machinery but in the handling of it.

No unforeseen difficulties have thus far been encountered. The cutting of the gap of Culebra continues steadily and satisfactorily. A great deal has been accomplished in dredging under tidewater at Colon. Diversion channels for rivers have been constructed. A substantial beginning has been made in the great dam and flight of locks at Gatun—the crucial point of the entire enterprise.

No attempt is made to conceal the fact that the difficulties still to be overcome are enormous. Engineers of eminence who are not connected with the work, and who, consequently, cannot well know all about the situation, are inclined to be pessimistic as to the outcome. But the engineers on the ground, and these are equally eminent, are confident. They do not minimize the difficulties but they are constantly engaged in devising methods of overcoming them.

The Gatun dam and locks constitute a problem the like of which engineering skill has never before been called upon to meet. But that it will be solved is something concerning which there is not a doubt among the splendid corps of engineers engaged on the stupendous enterprise. In this confidence we are glad to have an opportunity of sharing.

Arctic Explorer Baldwin, who became known to the public particularly by reason of his connection with the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, is confident that if afforded the opportunity he would be able to reach the pole by the drifting method. He presents his case plausibly and ably, but thus far he has met with little or no encouragement in a financial way.

The societies usually called Associated Charities or Charity Organization Societies which exist in nearly all our cities originated in a society organized in London in 1869 and named the Society for Organizing Charity and Suppressing Mendicity. It was supported by such men as Gladstone, Ruskin and Cardinal Manning and its objects and methods have been accepted at least in form and theory by what is called modern charity. The main object of this parent society was declared to be "the cure as distinguished from the mere alleviation of distress." Its chief method was "to help to self-help." It discouraged the practice of almsgiving and did not "seek to give something for nothing."

Now Christian Science has been criticized as lacking charity. Let us consider this. Christian Science "helps to self-help" in the most effectual manner by producing or restoring the moral and physical health. Its beneficent activity is making useful men and women of great numbers whose desire or ability to be useful was blighted by sin or disease.

A recent book contains the statement that Christian Science requires those whom it helps to become members of its church and this assertion has been republished in several reviews of the book. In fact, no one is urged to join the Christian Science Church and only those persons are admitted to membership who first have studied this religion and have adopted it as their own.

Does Christian Science work for "the cure as distinguished from the mere alleviation of distress"? It certainly does. Christian Science attacks the cause of distress by eradicating its root and origin. Indeed no other system undertakes so radical a cure. Mrs. Eddy writes: "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin and death, you demonstrate the alness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause." (Unity of Good, p. 9.)

If evil in cause or effect is real in an absolute or metaphysical sense, it cannot be thoroughly cured; its forms may be changed but humanity cannot be saved from it. On the other hand if evil is unreal (if it is only a negation—a false sense of existence or being—a wrong sense of that which is eternally right) it can be scientifically cured and abolished. Every case of Christian Science healing proves the truth of its propositions, for Christian Science overcomes sin and suffering on the basis of their unreality.

This understanding of the truth of being is steadily gaining ground in human consciousness and its growth will ultimately exclude and abolish evil and all its consequences, including poverty and distress. Thus Christian Science fulfills John's revelation: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

The jubilee of the anniversary of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne of Austria is being disturbed by riots in Prague, growing out of the mixed language question, which, of course, is a difficulty growing out of the mixed race question. Martial law has been proclaimed in the city and this has only served to exasperate the Czech students, who charge that the German residents induced the issuance of the proclamation. The rioting in Prague threatens to become at once a matter of national importance, inasmuch as the Czech representatives in the Austrian Parliament, which begins its fall session in Vienna today, threaten to make trouble for the new cabinet organized by Dr. Hiernecht. Aside from the jubilee, Austria's complications arising from the Balkan situation would make it particularly desirable that the internal affairs of the empire should be serene at this time. But the contrary is the case, and the discontent growing out of the traditional conflict between the Czechs and the Germans is likely to be increased rather than calmed by the excitement prevailing throughout Eastern Europe, and of which Austria is practically the center.

False News in the Newspapers

A bill has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature whose purpose is to prevent the imposition of false news upon newspapers. Some of the newspapers of that state, it appears, have been deceived from time to time either by practical jokers or by persons having ulterior designs in view, into publishing in their columns news which was not news but simply mere fabrication. These newspapers have been hurt in this manner

both in reputation and in pocket, and it is very largely in response to their demand for protection that the bill referred to has been drawn up and introduced. This form of deceit, as our readers are doubtless aware, has not been wholly confined to Vermont. Newspapers in the great cities of the country have frequently been victimized in a similar way. Sometimes serious results have followed, as, for instance, when the false news has been of a kind to reflect upon the personal character or business integrity of some citizen. In many such instances, rather than confess any weakness in management, newspapers thus victimized have assumed the entire responsibility for the publication of the falsehood and have, thereby, been compelled to suffer in the estimation of their readers for a moral offense of which they were in no wise guilty. The Vermont measure should become law, and the law should be enacted by other states. It speaks well for decent journalism that the newspapers of the Green Mountain State are demanding the enactment of the measure not merely for their own protection but on the high ground of public policy. What is good public policy must, of course, be good newspaper policy in the long run. The newspaper which is careful not to deceive the public is not itself likely to be deceived, and when a newspaper whose reliability is established is successfully imposed upon, as sometimes happens, it is pretty certain to receive from fair-minded people more sympathy than censure.

There can be no question now but that parliamentary government is gaining headway in Russia. This is proved by the fact that the present duma has been able to meet in adjourned session. Previous doumas were not permitted to adjourn. The first opened on May 10, 1906, and was dissolved on the following July 12. The second opened on March 5, 1907, and was dissolved by imperial ukase on June 16. The present duma convened on November 14, 1907, and sat until July 11, 1908, when its first session was adjourned in regular form. Nothing remarkable in a legislative way has been accomplished by the Russian Parliament so far. There has been little opportunity for accomplishment. But the mere fact of the existence of the parliament is slowly but surely popularizing it.